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192

Map Case
Reserve

STATIONS Apache

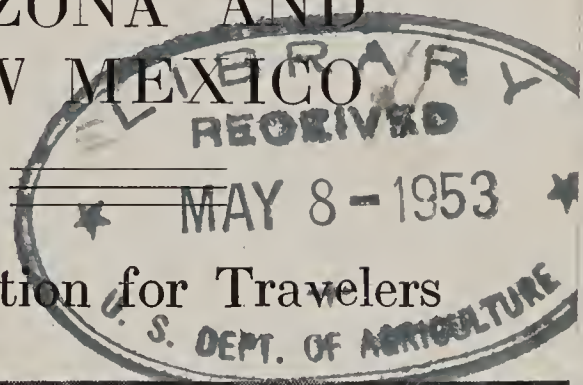
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EXPERIMENTAL

APACHE

NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA AND
NEW MEXICO



Information for Travelers



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. FOREST SERVICE 2a pub

1926

THE APACHE NATIONAL FOREST

The Apache National Forest, with more than a million and a half acres of area, is situated in the timbered mountains of east-central Arizona and west-central New Mexico. It extends from Springerville, Ariz., and Quemado, N. Mex., on the north to the Mogollon Rim in Arizona on the south, and across the San Francisco River drainage in New Mexico through Round Mountain on the Mogollon Divide to the boundary between the Gila and Datil National Forests. On the west it reaches to the Fort Apache and White Mountain Indian Reservations and on the east to the Plains of San Augustin. This vast expanse of mountainous country contains some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in the Southwest.

Its timber resources, consisting of almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion feet of saw timber, located far from present railroad lines, are practically untouched by the ax. Over two-thirds of this timber is western yellow pine, the remainder being chiefly Douglas fir, white fir, and spruce.

Four small sawmills manufacture lumber for the local trade, each cutting from 200,000 to 400,000 board feet a year. Two are located northwest of Greer, one is at Alpine, and the other is 5 miles west of Reserve, N. Mex. A shingle mill near Greer distributes its product to the various mountain towns and ranches. On the extreme west end of the forest a considerable body of timber is being held for later advertisement in connection with the lumbering operation at McNary, which is one of the largest of its kind in the West.

The forage on the forest is used by a well-developed livestock industry. About 30,375 cattle and horses and 56,200 sheep are grazed under Government permit on forest ranges.

Within the borders of the Apache rise many of the streams that eventually find their way into the Roosevelt Reservoir, on which depends the irrigation of more than 200,000 acres in the Salt River Valley. It is therefore essential to protect these watersheds from serious erosion and to safeguard the stream flow by conservative lumbering and proper range management within the forest.

The cool summer climate, the scenery, and the excellent trout fishing in the White Mountain country make the Apache Forest a delightful vacation land. There are numerous camping places under the pines near swift trout streams, and even though large numbers of people now come to the forest, campers may still find quiet spots far from the beaten paths of travel. Although June and September are the ideal months for visiting the forest, it is far enough south to be open during the greater part of the year.

APPROACH

The Apache National Forest may be entered over good roads leading south, southeast, and southwest from the National Old Trails Highway at Springerville, Ariz., or by way of Clifton, Ariz., through part of the Crook

National Forest, over the new Clifton-Springerville Highway. Other entrances are Silver City and Glenwood on the Saliz Canyon Road through Alma—which has recently been designated the El Paso-Grand Canyon Highway—and Datil, N. Mex. The detour from the National Old Trails Highway through Datil, Aragon, and Reserve to Springerville is only 50 miles longer than the main road and gives one a fine opportunity to view the forest.



Alpine ranger station

The extensive road development of recent years has made a great deal of the forest accessible to automobiles. A larger area in the higher mountains, however, can be reached only on horseback. Arrangements for camping trips to such regions may be made at Springerville, Greer, Diamond Rock Lodge, Alpine, Luna, Reserve, Datil, or Alma. Diamond Rock Lodge, on Black River, in the heart of the forest, is a mountain resort where fishermen who do not wish to camp out can be accommodated.

FOREST OFFICERS

The following forest officers are stationed on the Apache National Forest:

Administrative unit	Officer in charge	Headquarters
Apache National Forest.....	Forest Supervisor.....	Springerville, Ariz.
Greer Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Greer, Ariz.
Nutrioso Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Nutrioso, Ariz.
Alpine Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Alpine, Ariz.
Blue Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Blue, Ariz.
Luna Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Luna, N. Mex.
Frisco Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Reserve, N. Mex.
Tularosa Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Aragon, N. Mex.
Jewett Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Aragon, N. Mex.
Mangas Ranger District.....	Forest Ranger.....	Mangas, N. Mex.

ASK THE FOREST RANGER

about

Camping places

Routes of travel

Condition of roads

Things to see

Hunting and fishing

Game and fish laws

Forest-fire laws

Information may also be obtained from the Springerville, Ariz., Chamber of Commerce.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE YOURS—HELP PROTECT THEM
FROM FIRES

POINTS OF INTEREST

Mountains.—Baldy Peak, the highest point in the White Mountains of Arizona, is accessible by horse trail from Phelps Ranger Station, which is connected by good automobile roads with Springerville and Greer. From the summit of Baldy Peak may be obtained a wonderful panoramic view of mountain ranges and desert plains extending from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado to the Sierra Madre Mountains of Mexico.

Other points from which magnificent views may be had are Green's Peak, Escudilla Mountain, and Eagle Peak, the summit of which, 9,802 feet above sea level, is capped by a lookout tower.

The White Mountains of Arizona make up the western portion of the Apache National Forest and extend westward into the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. These mountains are famous for their good fishing and hunting.

South of Black River, in the western part of the Apache National Forest and extending south into the Crook National Forest, is the Blue Range region, in which has been established the Blue Range Game Preserve. Part of it has been made accessible to automobiles by the completion of the Clifton-Springerville Highway. It is a wonderful country to visit on horseback. There are many good trails which lead to interesting forest areas. A number of peaks afford fine views of mountain country, and many of the mountain parks are excellent places to camp. The Blue Range is as good a sample of real backwoods as can be found anywhere in the Southwest.

Farther east there are many points of unusual interest in the San Francisco and Tularosa Ranges.



Diamond Rock Lodge

Blue River Cliff Dwellings.—Interesting relics of prehistoric times are the Blue River Cliff Dwellings, on the east bank of the Blue River, about 50 miles southeast of Springerville. They can be reached only on horseback.

Diamond Rock Lodge.—On Black River, 40 miles south of Springerville, on a good automobile road, is Diamond

Rock Lodge, a delightfully located resort in the midst of the White Mountain fishing and hunting region. Here accommodations may be obtained at reasonable rates and guides and saddle horses procured for trips to many interesting points farther back in the mountains.

Clifton-Springerville Highway.—One of the most scenic routes through the forest is the Clifton-Springerville High-



Camping in the forest

way, which crosses part of the Crook National Forest before reaching the southern boundary of the Apache Forest. This new highway passes through the Blue Range region and has opened to automobile travelers many pleasant mountain camping places.

Frisco Hot Springs.—Located on the San Francisco River about 10 miles east of Luna, N. Mex., Frisco Hot Springs is much frequented by people living in the vicinity, but because of poor transportation facilities it is little known to outsiders. The large flow of water at these springs is just about the right temperature for warm baths.

Places of Interest Near the Apache National Forest.—Near the Apache National Forest are the Petrified Forest, the Apache Indian village at White River, the Zuni Indian village, and Inscription Rock. Salt Lake and a volcanic crater are 45 miles northeast of Springerville, and 50 miles from Springerville is Burning Mountain. The Roosevelt Dam and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado are within 200 miles of the forest.

FIRE

A burning match or a camp fire left unattended may lay waste thousands of acres of timber, cause loss of life, and cost timber owners vast sums for fire fighting. During the 1925 fire season there were 110 man-caused fires in the national forests of Arizona and 95 in those of New Mexico. Most of these fires were due to the carelessness of campers or smokers and could easily have been prevented. Fourteen of these fires were on the Apache National Forest.

Because of the system of detecting and suppressing fires on national forests maintained by the United States Forest Service, most of the fires are found and extinguished while small, but during very dry, windy weather some of them become large and destructive despite the efforts of forest officers. The best way to prevent such conflagrations is to be extremely careful with fire in the forest. In the Southwest this is especially necessary during May and June, when the country is exceedingly dry and when the least carelessness may start an uncontrollable fire. If the rules given elsewhere in this folder are followed by every forest user, the large annual destruction due to forest fires will be markedly reduced.

CAMPING

Attractive camping spots can be found in the White Mountains among dense forests and lofty peaks or beside cold, swift-running trout streams. The cold nights, the bracing early morning atmosphere, and the wonderfully clear, sunny, warm, summer days of this mountain region fill one with energy and the joy of living. At hundreds of beautiful camping places along the mountain streams one need not be disturbed by close neighbors, for there is plenty of room. There are no burdensome restrictions upon camping in the national forests. Camps may be established anywhere, and dead wood for camp use may be taken free of charge without permit. Care with fires is, however, required, and it is necessary that camp refuse be burned or buried.



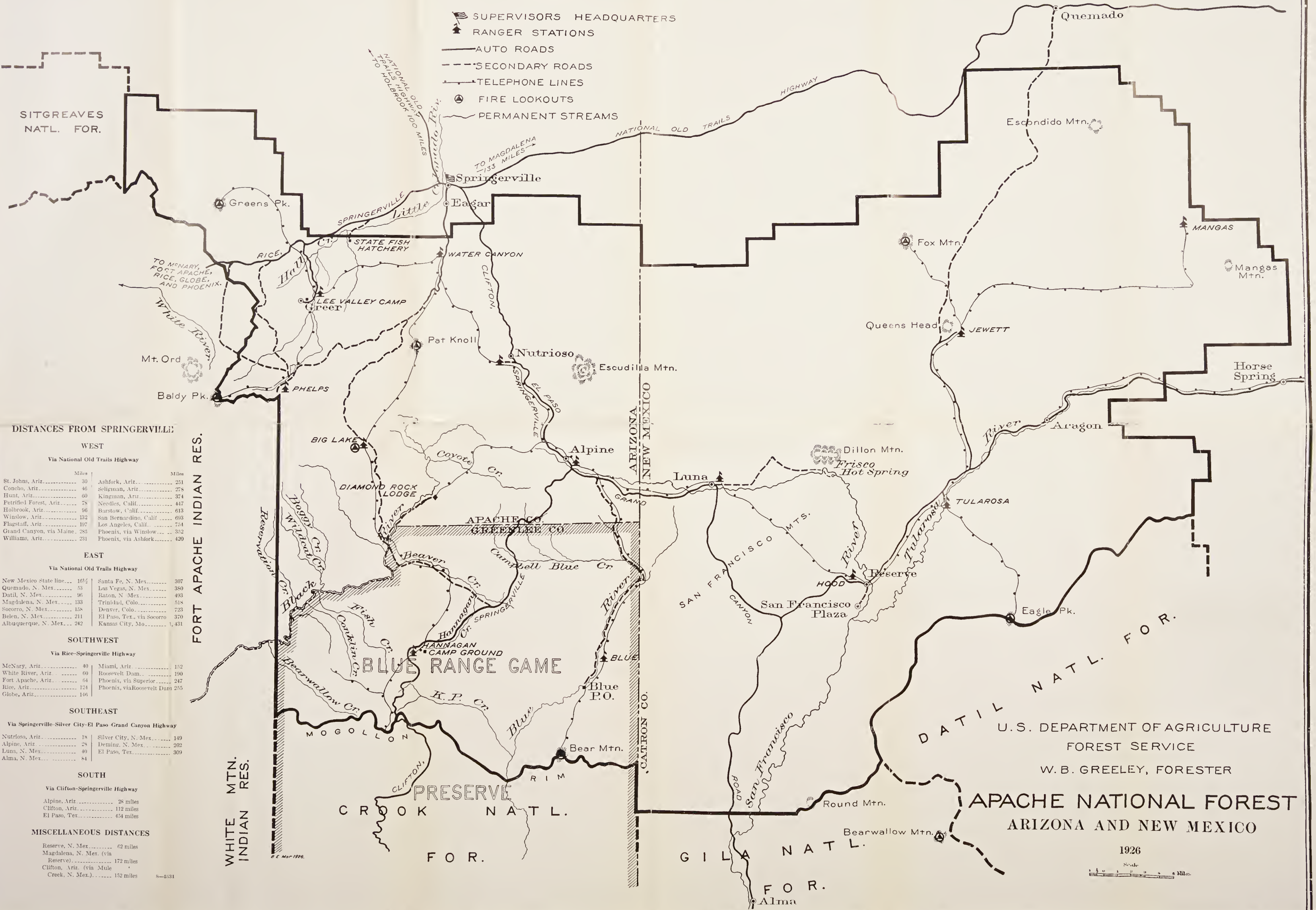
As funds become available, additional camp grounds are being established on the national forests. Some improvements have been constructed on the Apache National Forest at the Lee Valley Camp Ground and at the Hannagan Meadow Camp Ground.

The Lee Valley Camp Ground is near the head of the Little Colorado River, adjoining the town of Greer. It is about 18 miles from Springerville over a good road. A few conveniences for campers have been built, and more

LEGEND

- SUPERVISORS HEADQUARTERS
- RANGER STATIONS
- AUTO ROADS
- SECONDARY ROADS
- TELEPHONE LINES
- FIRE LOOKOUTS
- PERMANENT STREAMS

SITGREAVES
NATL. FOR.



DISTANCES FROM SPRINGVILLE

WEST

Via National Old Trails Highway

Miles	Miles
St. Johns, Ariz..... 30	Ashfork, Ariz..... 251
Coneho, Ariz..... 46	Seligman, Ariz..... 278
Hunt, Ariz..... 60	Kingman, Ariz..... 374
Petrified Forest, Ariz..... 78	Needles, Calif..... 447
Holbrook, Ariz..... 96	Barstow, Calif..... 613
Winslow, Ariz..... 132	San Bernardino, Calif..... 693
Flagstaff, Ariz..... 197	Los Angeles, Calif..... 754
Grand Canyon, via Maine..... 283	Phoenix, via Winslow..... 352
Williams, Ariz..... 231	Phoenix, via Ashfork..... 420

EAST

Via National Old Trails Highway

New Mexico State line..... 161 1/2	Santa Fe, N. Mex..... 307
Quemado, N. Mex..... 53	Las Vegas, N. Mex..... 380
Datil, N. Mex..... 96	Raton, N. Mex..... 493
Magdalena, N. Mex..... 133	Trinidad, Colo..... 518
Socorro, N. Mex..... 158	Denver, Colo..... 723
Belen, N. Mex..... 211	El Paso, Tex., via Socorro..... 370
Albuquerque, N. Mex..... 242	Kansas City, Mo..... 1,431

SOUTHWEST

Via Rice-Springville Highway

McNary, Ariz..... 40	Miami, Ariz..... 152
White River, Ariz..... 60	Roosevelt Dam..... 190
Fort Apache, Ariz..... 64	Phoenix, via Superior..... 247
Rice, Ariz..... 123	Phoenix, via Roosevelt Dam..... 255
Globe, Ariz..... 136	

SOUTHEAST

Via Springville-Silver City-El Paso-Grand Canyon Highway

Nutrioso, Ariz..... 18	Silver City, N. Mex..... 149
Alpine, Ariz..... 28	Deming, N. Mex..... 202
Luna, N. Mex..... 40	El Paso, Tex..... 309
Alma, N. Mex..... 84	

SOUTH

Via Clifton-Springville Highway

Alpine, Ariz..... 28 miles
Clifton, Ariz..... 112 miles
El Paso, Tex..... 454 miles

MISCELLANEOUS DISTANCES

Reserve, N. Mex..... 62 miles
Magdalena, N. Mex. (via Reserve)..... 172 miles
Clifton, Ariz. (via Mule Creek, N. Mex.)..... 152 miles

FORT APACHE INDIAN RES.

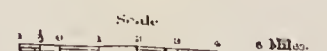
WHITE MTN. INDIAN RES.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

W. B. GREELEY, FORESTER

APACHE NATIONAL FOREST
ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

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are contemplated. There is a post office at Greer, where mail is received three times a week.

Hannagan Meadow Camp Ground, some 50 miles south of Springerville on the Clifton-Springerville Highway, offers a desirable retreat from the summer heat of the lower towns. Several summer cottages, a general store, and a gas station are to be erected near these camp grounds.

SUMMER HOMES

Sites for summer homes on the national forests may be obtained under long-term permits at a small charge. Cabins and other improvements may be placed on such



Good fishing

sites. A number of locations suitable for this purpose have been laid out in Lee Valley and near Hannagan Meadow. Forest officers will be glad to furnish further information concerning summer-home possibilities.

FISHING

In the White Mountains on the Apache National Forest and the adjoining Fort Apache Indian Reservation are more than 300 miles of trout waters. The most accessible of these streams are the Little Colorado and the Upper Black River, both of which can be reached by

automobile. The good fishing on the Little Colorado is only 10 to 15 miles from Springerville, while that on the Black River is about 30 miles away.

Although they are reputed to be excellent fishing waters, not much fishing is done on the tributaries of the Black River as they are accessible only on horseback. Interesting pack trips may be taken into the wild country in which they are situated.

In 1923 the State of Arizona established a fish hatchery on the Little Colorado River 9 miles southwest of Springer-



A skilled hunter can always get the bag limit

ville, which restocks this and neighboring streams and keeps the fishing always good. Fishing licenses, which are required under State laws, may be obtained at Springerville. The trout season is from June 1 to September 1.

HUNTING

In the fall there is good deer and turkey hunting on the Apache National Forest. The hunting season is from October 1 to November 1. The mountains also contain bear, coyotes, and mountain lions.

SIX RULES FOR SPORTSMEN IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

1. BE A REAL SPORTSMAN. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. MAKE SURE IT'S A BUCK. If you can't see his horns—she hasn't any.

3. HELP ENFORCE THE GAME LAWS. Game and fish are public property—only a game-hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or game protective association.

4. RESPECT THE RANCHMAN'S PROPERTY. He regards as an outlaw the man who leaves his gates open,

cuts his fences, disturbs his livestock, or shoots near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place.

5. **BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR CAMP FIRE AND MATCHES.** One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.

6. **LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A CLEAN RECORD.** Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments to a sportsman.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FORESTS

1. **MATCHES.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **TOBACCO.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **MAKING CAMP.**—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.

4. **BREAKING CAMP.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.



The round-up

5. **BRUSH-BURNING.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. **HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMP FIRE.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in dirt and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

KEEP THE FOREST GREEN

